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Genera. Same author. Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society, December, 1888.

A Revision of the Genus Actinocyclus, Ehrenberg. Same author. Journal of the Quekett Microscopical Club, July, 1890.

A Revision of the Genus Coscinodiscus, Ehrenberg, and of some allied Genera. Same author. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, Vol. xvi.

Mr. Rattery is entitled to the everlasting gratitude of diatomists for his extended labors in endeavoring to reduce to a system the classification of the many species included in the genera named. The artificial key appended to each will be found of especial value in tracing species. Most diatomists, however, will probably regret that the author did not do more in the way of condensing the number of species.

Le Diatomiste. J. Tempère. Paris.

This is a quarterly journal devoted to the Diatomaceæ. Three numbers have already appeared. Each number is accompanied by two phototype plates. As Prof. Tempère is assisted by such well-known authorities as Messrs. Brun, Cleve, Grove and Peragallo, it is likely that the character of the journal will be well sustained.

In the number for June, 1890, M. Peragallo gives a tabular list of species of *Coscinodiscus* as given by Schmidt, Van Heurck and Castracane, and in parallel columns the synonyms according to Rattery. This table is of especial value, and will save the student much research.

C. H. KAIN.

Salvinia natans (L.) All., in Minnesota.

This very interesting heterosporous pteridophyte is apparently rare in North America. It is reported in the fifth edition of Gray's Manual as probably not occurring in North America, although Pursh is supposed to have found it in Western New York. In the sixth edition this uncertainty is somewhat dispelled by a report of the plant from Missouri, but no authority is given for the station. It is, therefore, an important discovery which this note chronicles, viz., that *Salvinia natans* (L.) All., grows in Sweeney's Twin Lake, four miles west of the city of Minneapolis. Only a few plants have been found and these have been trans-

ferred to a tank in the university plant-house, where they are growing vigorously, and it is hoped will have soon multiplied enough to admit of a distribution. These *Salvinias* were collected early in October, but were overlooked in the first examination of material. Not until they had separated from the mass of *Lemnas*, *Myriophyllums* and *Potamogetons* with which they were gathered were they noted. Six good-sized plants are at present growing in the tank, double the number that first appeared. The leaves are a trifle smaller than indicated in the figure in Luerissen's *Farnpflanzen*, Vol. III of Rabenhorst's *Kryptogamen Flora*, page 601, otherwise the plants are strictly typical. The lake from which they were collected is in a boggy tract surrounded with trees of *Larix* and hard-wood timber. It is fed from cold springs and rains. Perhaps the smaller size of leaves in Minnesota specimens is due, however, not to the cold lake, but to the time of collection being so late.

CONWAY MACMILLAN.

University of Minnesota.

A New Anthracnose of Peppers.

While in Gloucester Co., N. J., during August I observed that the pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) fruit was decaying badly. The pepper is usually attacked near the free end and quickly the fungus spreads in all directions, internally as well as through the thick walls of the fruit. At first the spot is of a grayish color upon the green surface of the half grown fruit, followed by a darkening of the affected portion and often a premature red coloration in the vicinity of the decay. Peppers are grown in large quantities for the Philadelphia and other markets, and in some of the fields the yield is materially reduced by this trouble. Upon some plants the disease is much worse than others and with such sometimes a half dozen fruits may be found in decay.

Upon a microscopic examination of this fungus it was found to be a member of the genus *Colletotrichum* but differing materially from any other in having a great number of large, almost jet black bristles. The following is a description of the bristly anthracnose of the pepper.